election. But declarations were made on Saturday last by a prominent candidate which, taken in connection with what he had since heard, induced him to decline at this time to vote for the resolution before the House. Without entering into details, he would state that he understood the candidate of those who call themselves Republicans to have placed himself on the extreme and most odious ground that had ever been main-tained in this country by any set of Abolitionists-

the equality of the white and black races. He had understood that candidate, in responding to the questions as to the superiority of the white or black races, to express his willinguesto have a trial, not in intellect, nor in moral worth, but by some other test which he had proposed. He had understood the gentleman not only to assert that the black was equal to the white, but that he was anxious for an amalgamation of the two races in order to ascertain which in the end would prove superior to the other. He was gratified to know that certain gentlemen who had heretofore voted for the gentlemen from Massachusetts were disgusted with any such doctrine; and although they might agree with him in some of the politics of the day, yet were not prepared to go to that length, and were extremely anxions to get him out of the way as a candidate. He was willing to give them an opportunity to do so. When the gentlem in undertook to assert the most odious, offensive, and to him (Mr. C.) the most disquesting doctrine ever discussed in this country, and that, too, with a sceer and a jest, as if it and that, too, with a sneer and a jest, as if if afforded him a matter of amusement, he thought it a little singular that the gentleman did not ex-plain that other expression attributed to him, litet the Union slide." When the gentleman spoke of a dissolution of the Union as though he were speaking of a drunken man sliding into the gutter, he looked as if he entertained but little respect for the Constitution; but when he capped the climax by declaring that the white and the negro were equal, and that he was in favor of an ama gamation of the races, he did not wonder that gentleman who had heretofore voted for him wore shocked and disgusted. He repeated, he would give those gentlemen any reasonable time in which to obtain another candidate, but could not under present circumstances vote in favor of Mr WASHBURN of Maine, had yielded the

floor to the gentleman from North Carolina upon the question that he desired to submit some reme question that he desired to submit some re-marks with reference to his position upon the question of the plurahity rule. He would not have done so, however, had he known that it was his purpose to make the remarks that he had submitted, which he thought the gentleman and the House must consider disingenuous and unfair. He (Mr. W.) had not understood the gentleman from Massachusetts, nor he could hardly imagine that the House had understood him, to speak with levity or use language from which the gen tlemen from North Carolina had drawn was de-

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Obio, had no intention to di-cuss, as the gentleman from North Carolina had shown his willingness to do, the principles which had been proclaimed by the various candi-dates for the Speakership. He should, however, like to do so and compare their declarations with their platforms on some suitable occasion. But he had risen for the purpose of explaining the reason why he had heretofore and why he should now vote against the plorality rule. This neces-sity seemed to have been devolved upon him by charges in the newspapers and perhaps inuendoes on this floor that he was not acting in good faith in reference to the candidate for whom he had

1.49, when for the first time in the histoy of this Government, there was a departure from the sys-tem which they were now pursuing. He was a young member at that time, and well recollected that his venerable colleague (Mr. Giddings) and power in the House. After they had voted for three weeks various efforts were made to enact the plurality rule, which finally succeeded. He remembered that the little minority contended at the time that upon the great question of the organization of the House they and their con-stituents were disfranchised by the adoption of that rule, and insisted that so long as they were willing to take the responsibility of standing out for their candidate it was unjust on the part of e House so to disfranchise them. Although he disagreed with them, and voted constantly for Mr. Winthrop against the honorable gentlemen from Scorg a (Mr. Cobb.) nevertheless he concurred with them upon that principle, and uniformly so voted throughout that ever-memorable contest for the Speaker-hip. He did so upon principle.

During the first week of this controversy, when he had the honor of receiving a very handsome vote—a portion of which, according to his collegue (Mr. Giddings), was merely given by way of letting him up and letting him down again was proposed to him, about the third day of voting, that the matter could soon be settled by the designed the adoption of no such rule; that he was upon the record in 1849 against it; that he had opposed it upon principle, and was against it

He had sought this occasion to make known these reasons to the House and the country, that the tongue of slander, so far as he was concerned, might be stopped. He demanded the previous estion, in accordance with a promise made to Mr. WASHBURN when he took the floor. Mr. BaNKS then asked and obtained the con-

sent of the House to make a single observation. I discl im (said Mr. B.) the opinions imputed to me by the honorable gentleman from North Carolina upon the subject to which he has referred.

Mr. CLINGMAN had no desire to do injustice to the gentleman from Massachusetts. the gendeman was asked if he believed in the equality of the white and black races he had understood h m to say that where there were two races in contact it was a principle that the more powerful one would absorb the weaker, and that was willing to await the development of time to ascertain whether the white race would absorb the black or the black absorb the white. He had understood the gentleman, therefore, as looking to this test, though he did not know whether he had said that he was in favor of seeing the ex-periment made. He thought the House would agree with him that that was the legitimate construction of the gentleman's language, and he sed that the gentleman enter-opinion. He should be very tained any other opinion. He Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, called the attention of the gentleman from North Carolina to the following extract from the speech of the gentle-man from Massachusetts, as reported in the Globe: "Whether the black race of this continent, or any other part of the world, is equal to the white race can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to

wait until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philosophical test before I give Mr. CLINGMAN thought that the extract accorded precisely with what he had stated. He confessed that it had surprised him that a person with the education and attainments of the gentle man from Massachusetts should have expe himself in such a manner. If he had done the

gentleman injustice, he of course regretted it; but he thought he would see that his inference was a Mr. BANKS tlid not complain of injustice, but

simply di-claimed any such remark as the gentle-man had imputed to him.

The previous question was then seconded, and the question being on the adoption of the resolu-

Mr. TRIPPE, of Georgia, moved that it be laid on the table; which motion was decided in the firmative—yeas 105, nays 101.
Mr MACE, of Indiana, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was disagreed to.

The one hundred and fourteenth ballot was then had, and resulted as follows:

Mr. Banks..... 93 Penningion.... Scattering..... Whole number of votes 209 Necessary to a choice..........105

There having been no election, at three o'clock the House adjourned.

Wednesday, January 16, 1856.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

Mr. THORINGTON offered a resolution the LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, be declared Speaker of the thirty-fourth Congress of the United States He did not expect, in submitting the proposi-tion, to effect an election of Speaker, but he was disposed to contribute his mite toward an organi He had inserted the name of Mr. CAMP BELL, because he had heard him spoken of as not so objectionable to some portions of the House as

Mr. GALLOWAY said that Mr. CAMPBELL WAS his personal preference, but until he could be assured the sentiment of the House was in favor of that gentleman, he could not consistently hange his position, (from Mr. BANES.)

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that the resolution

had been introduced here without consultation he should stand where he was until he could have some hope that a change of his vote would be for

Mr. MACE said that the fault of the House not being organized, is attributed to the anti-Nebraska party, which is in a mojority here, and can elect a Speaker any day if they will only surrender men Mr. PURVIANCE differed from Mr. MACE, and

thought that the responsibility of an organization rests upon the democrats.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the responsibility rests on those gentlemen, who, professing to be anti-Nebraska men, yet separate from those who

entertain similar views on that subject, and who are voting for Mr. Barks.

Several other gentlemen explained their positions and the reasons for voting either for or

tions and the reasons for voting either for or against the resolution, when, the question having been taken, it was rejected—yeas 50, nays 150.

Mr. CUMBACK offered a resolution that the Hon. Daniel Mace, of Indiana, be declared Speaker of the House.

Mr. DUNN explained the reasons why he could not vote for Mr. Banks, and took occasion to severely criticise the action of those who are now voting for the tast named gentleman.

Several gentlemen took part in the debate which ensued; and the talk was confined to those who avow themselves opposed to the Kansas-Ne-braska act.

raska act.
Mr. CUMBACK withdrew his resolution.
The House then proceeded to vote for Mr. Banks, of Mass..... 88

 Richardson, of Ill
 65

 Fuller, of Penn
 29

 Pennington, of N. J
 8

 Scattering
 5

Whole number of votes................195 Necessary to a choice 98 During the roll call, Messrs. Boyce and Mc QUEEN severally remarked they were now satisfied with the explanation made by Mr. Richardson respecting his views on the Wilmot proviso; and therefore returned to his support.] The House adjourned.

Supreme Court of the United States. TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1856.

No. 33. Edward C. Richards et al., vs. Sylvanus Holmes et al. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Curtis delivered the ppinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said circuit court in this cause, with costs. No. 36. Josiah S. Griffith et al., vs. John B. logert et al. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Missouri Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said cir-

cuit court in this cause, with costs.

No. 167. The United States, appellant, vs. John C. Fremont. Appeal from the district court of the United States for the northern district of California. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court, ordering this appeal to be docketed and dismissed, and directing the clerk to issue a writ of procedendo forthwith to the district court to proceed with

the case. No. 39. The schooner Freeman, &c., Chas. Hickox, claimant and appellant, vs. Alvah Buckingham et al. The argument of this ause was continued by Hon. S. G. Haven for the appellant, by Mr. Ganson for the appellees, and concluded by Hon. S. G. Haven for the appellant.

No. 40. John Doe, ex. dem., Jas. B. McCall, r., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Willard Carpenter et al. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the court on the record and printed arguments by Hon. George G. Dunn for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Baker

for the defendants in error.

Nos. 42 and 43. The heirs of Gen. Lafayette, plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph Kenton et al. and the heirs of Gen. Lafayette, plaintiffs in error, vs. Edward C. Carter et al. The argument of these causes was commenced by Hon. Miles Taylor, for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, January 16. John Pyne, esq., of New York, was admi an attorney and counsellor of this court. Nos. 42 and 43. The heirs of Gen. Lafayette, plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph Kenton et al., and the heirs of Gen. Lafayette, plaintiffs in error vs. Edward C. Carter et al. The argument of these causes was continued by Hor Miles Taylor for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Janin for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until to-marrow at 11 o'clock.

Local and Hersonal.

American Colonization Society .- The thirty ninth annual meeting was held on Tuesday evening in Trinity church ; J. H. B. Latrobe, esq, presiding. Able and effective speeches were delivered by the Hon. George P. Marsh, and by the Rev. Messrs, Burroughs and DeWitt. Many ladies as well as gentlemen were present. The services occupied only two hours.

It appears by the annual report of the Secretary (Rev. William McLean) of the American Colonization Society that the receipts into the treasury during the past year amount to \$55,276. It will be gratifying to the friends of the enterprise to know, that the debt reported at the former meeting (January, 1855,) estimated at,\$32,000, has been paid. The society has sent to Liberia within the past twelve months two hundred and seven emigrants. New Jersey has liberalized or increased her appropriation; contributions are anticipated from the State of Georgia; the State of Maine is to furnish a ship, to be under the exclusive control of the Society. Missouri has appropriated, for colonization purposes, \$3,000 for ten years. The new settlement at Cape Mount promises well. The voluntary offerings have been larger this year than during the last, though the general receipts have fallen off. The report gives an encouraging view of affairs in Liberia, and shows that the people of that republic are advancing in all matters promotive of freedom and social well-being.

Unnecessary Alarm .- On Tuesday afternoon. bout four o'clok, some twenty or more persons in the rotunds of the Capitol were suddenly alarmed by the loud talking and violent gesticulations of an intoxicated man, who had rushed into their presence. It seemed that he was fully determined ou a desperate deed. Putting his hand into his pocket, he produced a pistol, and pointed it toward a little group, thus causing a scatteration of the terrified spectators, who wished to avoid the reception of a ball in the head, or other vulnerable part of the body. Two of the police force flew to the man of desperate intentions, seized him by the shoulders, and would have taken the pistol from him, had it not been a mere toy, made of tin, which the possessor had purchased for a sixpence, as a present for his child! He was conducted beyond the eastern portico; and when tast seen by persons in that vicinity, he was staggering homeward himself, " half-shot."

Caste, a Story of Republican Equality, by Sydney A. Story, is the title of a handsomely printed and bound volume, from the prolific press of Phillips, Sampson and Company, Boston; the author of which work is Sydney A. Story, jr. It is more suitable for Northern than Southern cir. culation

" Plain Talk on Home Matters," from the same ress, is a volume which any interested in such ubjects can read without offence. If "domes. ties" and "housekeepers" would take counsel by its teachings, there would be an improved state of things "at home."

These works are for sale by Messrs. Gray and Ballantyne, Seventh street, near Odd Fellows,

BALTIMORE.—The population of Baltimore is estimated at 125,000 Nearly one thousand houses have been erected during the past year.

Many of them of great elegance.

Washington Sentinel.

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1856.

CONGRESSIONAL. The Senate was not in session yesterday In the House of Representatives, Mr. Thorngton offered a resolution declaring Hon. L. D. Campbell Speaker of the House. This was rejected by a vote of yeas 50, nays 150.

A vote was taken, viva voce, for Speaker, but with no result which looks to a speedy choice of a presiding officer.

We have delayed the printing of this in eresting report, for the purpose of accompanying it with some comments. It is from the pen of one educated at West Point. and who has seen active service in the eventful war with Mexico. With such advantages in military experience, and his familiarity as a statesman with the wants of the country, the report, as might be expected, presents many matters that should command the most considerate and candid atention of every one. What he has to state is perspicuously stated, and supported by very forcible arguments and convincing facts.

The view taken of the importance of a railroad communication with California must arrest universal attention. The report does not exaggerate its importance in time of war; and, in truth, should a war with a maritime power be brought on, we may well apprehend that the report shows the minimum of the evils which will be felt for the want of such a road. How this road is to be made-when, and by whom, are questions which will require separate discussion. But the reforms and improvements proposed in the report are well worthy of close examination, and if the reasons given prove satisfactory, as in many cases we have no doubt they will, we trust such action will be had as shall secure them. If this report receive the consideration and action which t deserves, the execution of it will leave a lasting impression of his presence in that department, of which he may well be proud.

As we shall have occasion to refer, frequently, to this report, and as we are cramped for room in this number, we will postpone further comment for the present, and in future numbers discuss, seriatim, such portions as would seem to require particular notice.

The same cause-want of space-which prevents extended commentary on this paper, has applied to all the reports of the heads of departments. From time to time we shall call attention to the more prominent recommendations contained in each of them.

EQUALITY OF THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES-CONGRESS-MR. BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"I have to say, in this matter, that I accep the doctrine of the Declaration of Indepen dence, that all men are created equal. In re gard to the superiority of races, I am impressed with the conviction that it is to be determined only by capacity for endurance. So far as I have studied the subject, it seems to me to be the universal law, that the weaker is always absorbed and disappears in the stronger race. Whether the black race of this continent, or ny other part of the world. white race, can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to wait until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philosophical test before I give a decisive answer.'

When the House of Representatives the other day indulged itself in the sportive exercise of questioning and cross-questioning the various candidates for the high and honorable office of Speaker, much anxiety was manifested to hear the confessions of faith made by those candidates. Their statements have now been before the public for several days, and have, no doubt, been as anxiously studied, without, as within Congress, by readers as by listeners. It is with one of these statements only that we propose to deal, and that is the statement of the honorable candidate from Massachusetts,

Mr. Banks. We are not of those who believe that conductors of newspapers must imitate the unworthy examples of fish women and drunken sailors. We do not believe that they are called upon to curse and to swear at every man whose conduct they disapprove, and to change political, into personal issues. An editor is no more entitled to use denunciation and epithet, than any other man. And, although editors ourselves, we must say that we cannot claim for the espected profession to which we belong, any nigher degree of patriotism, however much the nembers of it may rave and rant, than can justly be claimed by any other class of our

But if we were of those who claim for the members of the editorial profession a superior patriotism, and deemed indignant denunciation and opprobious epithet the fit phrases to apply to those whose sentiments we disapproved, we could not refrain from applying such phrases to the distinguished member from Massachusetts, who, for the last six weeks, has been nimbly running for the Speakership, and who, in the language of a poet has

"Full in the sight of Paradise,

Beholding Heaven, but feeling hell." Nothing is more discouraging, nothing better calculated to excite apprehension than a contemplation of the rapid strides which Abolitionism has made in the Capitol of this great country. It has been but a few short years since the expression, in an humble manner even, of unsound opinions on the slavery question, was deemed so treasonable as to call down unsparing denunciation, unmeasured insult, and sometimes personal chastisement. But now at the opening of the year 1856. such sentiments are expressed with unblushing effrontery, and accompanied with a strut

and a swagger. Not only are such sentiments thus expressed but absolutely, and we can hardly realize the fact, the largest party in the House of Repre sentatives is the Freesoil party, and the largest vote for Speaker has persistently, for the last six weeks, been cast for the Freesoil candidate Nor is this all! That Freesoil candidate has in the Capitol of the country, and in the face of the white American nation, deliberately de- Island, is 47,785.

clared that he cannot decide whether the race and color to which he belongs, and who founded this Government, is superior or inferior, or equal, to the negro race who were brought as savages to this country by men of England and men of New England, and sold as slaves

to the Southern colonists. The Massachusetts candidate for the speakership also speaks of "absorption," which Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, very properly understood to mean "amalgamation." If right in thus rendering the phrase, it is indeed humiliating to think that the most prominent candidate-for he commands the largest vote-for the Speakership of the American House of Representatives, holds and boldly avows so monstrous and odious a sentiment as amalgamation, association, equality social and political, and marriage, between the white and THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY black races!

Things have indeed come to a high pass, when a talented and culfivated member of Congress from the scholastic State of Massachusetts, announces to the Congress, for the Speakership of which he is a candidate, that he really cannot decide whether or not so many negroes are not their equals-nay, their Superiors! Indeed, he cannot tell, until it is determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other," which is the best, the white or the black race-which is the superior, himself, or the odorous big buck negro, whose whole ambition is to scratch his nappy head, to warm himself in the sun, and to eat, drink, and sleep.

Such are the claims of the Hon. Mr. Banks to the Speakership of the American Congress. What, after such sentiments, would be thought abroad, of his election, we leave our readers to

ANOTHER TERRIBLE ACCIDENT .- Another fearful occurence has taken place on the Hudon River railroad, by which certainly three or more persons have lost their lives. It appears that the Sunday night train, which left Albany at a quarter past four, on reaching the bridge over Spuyten Duyvil's Creek, caused the bridge to give way, and part of the train, consisting of two engines, two freight cars, the mail and baggage car, and one passenger car, were precipitated into the water. The bridge gave way just this side of the draw. A train with thirty cars had only a few hours before crossed over safely.

The train had three passenger cars attached but only one went over, and partly in the water. The passengers were all thrown upon one another in the front part of the car, when it went down. As the remaining cars caught upon one of the iron bars it prevented them from going over, and also, the first passenger car from going entirely into the water. Had it not been for this, there would have been many lives lost

Mr. John Upton, the Messenger of Wells, Butterfield & Co.'s American Express, was among the injured. He was severely bruisedhis ancle dislocated and one of the small bones of his leg broken. He had in his charge nearly million of dollars, but notwithstanding his severe injuries he refused to leave his Express and remained in the cars seven hours in the cold with the Express matter. No instance of courage and endurance like this has ever been on record.

Pennsylvania United States Senator.

On Monday the Hon. William Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected to rep resent that State in the Senate of the United States, vice the Hon. James Cooper, whose term expired on the 4th of March last. He received eighty-four votes. Gov. Bigler, says the Baltimore Sun, was at one time a journeyman printer, and is now elevated to one of the most distinguished deliberative bodies in the world. and will no doubt prove, in every respect, worthy of the high bonor conferred upon him.

THE EXPLOSION OF GAS AT PITTSBURG. It has harotofore been stated that an Saturday morning last John Brown, colored, keeper of a second-hand clothing store in Pittsburg, went into his place of business, with a lighted match, when a tremendous explosion took place, in consequence of the room being filled with escaped gas. The explosion, it appears, was felt a distance of several squares, and by many was supposed to be the shock of an earthquake. The Dispatch says:

The windows and doors of the room occu ied by Brown were instantly blown out, shatered into fragments; the floor blown from the oists, some of which were broken-and he imself blown to the ceiling, falling into the The force of the cellur, very severely injured. explosion was so great that the main walls of the entire building were much shaken, though not permanently injured, and the partitions between the rooms in the second story torn from their fastening to the walls.

In the cellar, which was a large one, and is the place where there was the greatest accumuation of gas, (which appears to have escaped nto it through a break in one of the main pipes on Grand street, caused by the settling of the earth used in filling an old well, over which the pipe was placed.) a nine inch wall was blown down. The bulkhead under the stairway which leads to the second story in the hall was shivered to atoms; the walls were denuded of their paper and plastering; in the parlor above the store, a heavy stone mantel and fire place was forced from its place and broken into fragments; the hearth stones were split in pieces, and in fact there is no portion building which has not suffered in a similar manner.

Had it not been for the extent of the cellar, which (acting as a safety-valve,) gave room for the explosive force to expend itself in that direction, it is not probable that the building would have withstood the severe shock. So great was the force of the concussion that windows were blown in or broken in the dweling of Mr. John Green, on the other side of

Health .- The City Councils have passed a bill for the establishment of a Board of Health, the appointment of a Commissioner of Health, etc.; the former act not being considered sufficient to carry out necessary sanitary purposes.

Ladies Benevolent Society .- The following are the names of the officers and managers of the Union Benevolent and Employment Society:

Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Macomb, Mrs. Eckard, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Coxe, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Speiden, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Morsell, Miss Eveleth, Mrs. Brawner, Mrs. J. C. G. Kennedy, Mrs. J. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Dr. Young, Mrs. Coues, Mrs. Kahl, Mrs. J. P. Ingle. Mrs. MONROR, Treasurer. Mrs P. D. GURLEY, Sec.

Names of the Rulers of the World.

We publish this morning a list of the names of the illustrious personages-male and female -who held the government in chief of the principal divisions of the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa, the United States, and Central and South America, in their hands, at the close of the past year, which will be found useful for reference in these days of sudden dynastic changes. The date of their accession to full power, in either the kingdom or State over which they exercised it, is also recorded:

Name of Ruler.

United States Franklin Pierce . . President. 1853

Title.

Great Britain. France	Franklin Pierce	President.	1803
Great Britain	Victoria I	Queen	1837
France	Napoleen III	Emperor	1852
Russia	Alexander II	Czar	1855
Austria	Francis Joseph II.	Emperor	1848
Spain	Isabella II	Queen	1818
Turkey	Abdul Medjid	Sultan	1830
Relgium	Leopeld I	King	1831
States of the Church	Pius 1X	Pope	1840
Prossin	Fred, William IV.	King	1849
Portugal	Den Pedro V	King	1853
Spain. Turkey. Reigium States of the Church Prossia. Portugal Groce Bavaria. Hollond Hanover Swed-n and Norway. Baden.	Otho I	King	1823
Bavaria	Maximillian II	King	1848
Holland	William III	King	1849
Hanover	George V	King	1851
Sweeten and Norway	OscarI	King	1841
Baden	Louis	G Date	1040
Wustamburg	William I	King	1016
Hages Corest	William T	King	1910
C. C. C. barre C. the	to make 17	Elector	19-11
D. D. Control	E nest 11	Duke	1844
The State of the s	Prederick VII	King	1848
Two Scienties	Ferdiband II	King	1820
Sardinia	Victor Emanuel II.	King	1810
China	Hein-Sung	Emperor	-
Persia	Nesser-ad-Din	Shab	-
Egypt	Said Pasha	Viceroy	1854
Hesse Darmstadt	Fred k William I.	Elector	1847
Mexico	Ignacio Com nfort	President.	1F55
Swed-n and Norway Baden Wurtemburg. Hessa Unsell. Saxe Caburg-Gotha. D-nmark Two S-icillies. Sardinia China. Persia Ezypt Hesse Darmstadt. Mexico Hayti Brazil Society I lands	Faustin I	Кърегог	18 2
Brazil	Don Pedro II	Emperor	1831
Society I lands	P mare I	Queen	-
Sandwich Islands	Kamehameha IV	King,	1855
Swiss Republic	J. B. Vioda	Pres. Cou	1463
Society I lands	Stephen A. Benson	President.	1653
Bolivia	General Cordova	President.	1855
Peru	General Castilla	President.	1855
Bolivia Peru Gustamala Hon luras Sin Salvsdor	Knfael Carrera	President.	1851
Hon luras	Trinidad Cabanas	President.	1852
Sin Salvador	Jose M. San Martin	President	-
Nicaragua Costa Rica Entre Rics Uruguav Bdenos Ayres	Patricio Rives	S'e Dir'ter	1855
Corta Rica	Juan Raphael Mora	President.	-
Entre Ries	J. J. Urquisa	Governor	-
Uruguav	M. B. Bustamente.	President.	1855
Buenos Ayres	Phil ipe Llavallol	Pres'nt, p.t	1855
WHILE	Manuel Montt	President.	1851
Ecuador	Jose Marie Urbina.	Predlent.	-
Dominica	Senta Ana	President.	-
New Granada	Jose Obaldia	President.	1855
Tuscany	Leop ld II	G Duke	1824
Paraguay	Carlos, A. Lopez	President.	10.75
Venezuela	Jose T. Monagas	President.	1805
Tuscany Paraguny Venezuela Siam Anhalt Bernberg	Chan Yu Hua	King	
Anhalt Bernberg	Alexander tharles	Duke	1824
Anhalt DessanCoath'n			
Reunawick (Duchy)	Leopold Frederick	G Inke	1817
	Louis William	C. Dune.	1014
Cabool	Louis William	Duke	1014
Cabool	Louis William	Duke Ameer	1014
Cabool	Louis William	Duke Ameer Queen	1831
Madagascar Mecki'nb'g Strelitz	Louis William	Duke Ameer Queen	1831
Madagascar Mecki'nb'g Strelitz	Louis William	Duke Ameer Queen G. Duke	1831
Madagascar Mecki'nb'g Strelitz	Louis William	Duke Ameer Queen G. Duke	1831
Madagascar Mecki'nb'g Strelitz	Louis William	Duke Ameer Queen G. Duke	1831
Madagascar Mecki'nb'g Strelitz	Louis William	Duke	1831 1831 1816 1812 1853 1836
Cabool. Madagascar Meckl'nb'g Strelitz. Meckl'nb'g Schwerin. Mosquito Oldenberg. Reuss-Eider Line. Konss-Younger Line.	Louis William Dost Mahomed Ranavalona Coo. Frederick Frederick Francis Feorge Augustus Nicholas F. Peter Henry XX Henry LXVII	Duke	1816 1812 1853 1853 1854
Cabool. Madagascar. Meck' nb'g Strelitz. Meck' nb'g Schwerin. Mosquito Oldenberg. Reuss-Eider Line. Kauss-Younger Line. Parma.	Louis William Dost Mahomed Annavalona C. Geo. Frederick Frederick Francis Jeorge Augustus Nicholas F. Peter Henry XX Henry LXVII Robert I	Duke	1816 1812 1853 1853 1854 1854
Cabool. Madagascar Meckl'nb'g Strelitz Meckl'nb'g Strelitz Mosquito. Oldenberg. Rauss-Eider Line Kauss-Younger L'inc. Parma Saxe Altenberg	Louis William Dost Mahomed stenavalona Coeo, Frederick Frederick Francis Jeorge Augustus Nicholas F. Peter Henry XX Henry LXVII Robert I. E Irnest Frederick	Duke	1831 1831 1816 1842 1853 1854 1854 1854 1853
Cabool. Madagascar Mecki nbig Strelitz Mecki nbig Schwerin Mosquito. Oldenberg Rauss Elder Line Rauss Younger Line Parma Saxe Altenberg Saxe Weimar Elsen	Louis William Dost Mahomed Annavalona Coo. Frederick Frederick Francis Jeorge Augustus Nicholas F. Peter Henry XX Henry LXVII Robert I E Irnest Frederick harles Alexander	Duke Ameer Queen G. Duke G. Duke King G. Duke Prince Prince Duke Duke Ouke	1831 1831 1816 1842 1853 1854 1854 1853 1853
Cabool. Madagascar Meckl'nb'g Strelitz. Meckl'nb'g Schwerin. Mosquito Oldenberg. Rause Eider Line. Rause Founger Line. Parma. Saxe Altenberg. Saxe Weimar Eisen. Hesse Bomburg.	Louis William Dost Mahomed Ranavalona Coeo, Frederick Frederick Francis Jeorge Augustus Nicholas F. Peter Henry XX Henry LXVII Robert I. Eurnest Frederick harles Alexander Ferdinand Henry	Duke	1831 1831 1816 1842 1853 1854 1854 1853 1853 1853 1848
Cabool Madagascar Meckl'nb'g Strelitz Meckl'nb'g Strelitz Meckl'nb'g Schwerin Mosquito Oldenberg Reuss-Eider Line Reuss-Eider Line Reuss-Younger Line Parma Saxe Altenberg Saxe Weimar Eisen Hease Eomburg Waldeck	Louis William Dost Mahomed Ranavalona Coeo, Frederick Frederick Francis Jeorge Augustus Nicholas F. Peter Henry XX Henry LXVII Robert I. Eurnest Frederick harles Alexander Ferdinand Henry	Duke	1831 1816 1842 1853 1854 1854 1854 1853 1853 1848 1848
Cabool Madagascar Meckl' nb'g Strelitz Meckl' nb'g Schwerin Mosquito Oldenberg Rauss Eider Line Kauss Younger Line Parma Saxe Altenberg Saxe Weimar Eisen Hesse Eomburg Waldeck Lichtenstein	Louis William Dost Mahomed Ranavalona Coeo, Frederick Frederick Francis Jeorge Augustus Nicholas F. Peter Henry XX Henry LXVII Robert I. Eurnest Frederick harles Alexander Ferdinand Henry	Duke	1831 1816 1842 1853 1854 1854 1854 1853 1853 1848 1848 1845 1836
Cabool Madagascar Meckl'nb'g Strelitz Meckl'nb'g Strelitz Meckl'nb'g Schwerin Mosquito Oldenberg Reuss-Eider Line Reuss-Eider Line Reuss-Younger Line Parma Saxe Altenberg Saxe Weimar Eisen Hease Eomburg Waldeck	Louis William Dost Mahomed Annavalona Coo. Frederick Frederick Francis Jeorge Augustus Nicholas F. Peter Henry XX Henry LXVII Robert I E Irnest Frederick harles Alexander	Duke	1831 1816 1842 1853 1854 1854 1854 1853 1853 1848 1848

The Court Calender of Gotha, for the year 1856, contains some statistics which are interesting. The oldest of forty-eight sovereigns of Europe is the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who is nearly 77 years of age; the two youngest being the King of Portugal and the Duke of Parma, the tormer of whom is eighteen and the latter seven years. The Prince of Schaumburg Lippe has reigned the greatest number of years, having taken the reins of government in the last century; while at the nottom of the list stands the Emperor of Russia, who, as is well known to all, mounted the hrone in the psesent year. Six sovereigns ire as yet unmarried, three are widowers, and ne is divorced; of the remaining number, two have contracted morganatic marriages, viz., he King of Denmark and the Elector of Hesse. Of the beirs apparent and presumptive, twenty six are sons, two daughters, twelve brothers, hree uncles and one cousin. The oldest of the heirs presumptive is the heir of the Duke of a who is seventy-three years of age.

REPORT of the Washington City Protestant Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Children, for 1855.

My cradle, was the couch of care And sorrow rocked me in it."

The spring, with its freshness and emerald beauty, has fied. The humble violet, and the nodest lily of the valley, have drooped their head. withered, and died. The scorching suns of sun mer; the delicious fruits; the vegetable world have run their course. The harvest has been gathered in. The sear and yellow leaf, trembling on the mighty oak, has fallen. The busy plough man has prepared his ground, and sown his seed. The ant has built her cel!. The songster of the grove has plumed his wings, and sought the "sunv South;" and, now, comes on the howling blasts. the piercing storms of Winter. But what matters it to the "worldly wise man," his barns are filled. his store houses overflowing. The waving forest, and the deep dark mine yield their abundance to cheer, and brighten his social hearth. The wife the mother, the prattling child, the lovely babe, all are there, folding his arms in luxur ous ease, his own comforts all absorbing, he thinks not another's woe." Ah! man of wealth-dost thou not know thy larders may be filled, thy shelving closets overflow, thy table group with dainties; but while penury and want, unheeded, stand shivering thy door, the blessing of God is not in thy midst Perhaps, in view of thy stately mansion, may be found the humble roof, the palet of straw, the aching temple, and the hectic flush-death may do its work, and around the cold remains may gather little ones, cast upon the world without a riend; but to knock at sorrow's door, to lift the lawly latch, is not in all thy thoughts; that most be left for those who have not so much of this world's goods to look after. Alas, the lament that must follow, "and my late spring, no bud, or b'ossom showeth." Ah! how many are there, commencing life, as on a summer's sea, float down the stream of time, " with youth at the prow, and pleasure at the helm," till hoary headed hey land on the shores of an endies eternity, with very few to drop a tear over their ashes, or o thank God that they have ever lived.

But there are others, kind, benevolent beings, to whom "the sorrowful sighings of the afflicted. never appeal in vain. By such, were the waiis of our tastitution raised; by such supported; and

o such, again, we look for support.

It is with great pleasure the Managers present their report for the past year. Never has our asylum been in a more flourishing condition S xty-two children have been protected, clothed and fed. The arrangements of the house have been conducted with system, neatness and econo my; the children cared for with almost maternal tenderness. Our matron, happy herself, in the discharge of her dottes, makes all around her Contentment and health may be seen on happy. every brow. Within the year, there has not been a case of illness; the attending physician having only paid three professional visits.

We have come to the close of this year, able to

neet our expenses; liberal donations having Waile much is done, much remains to be done

The house must be enlarged, or we shall be oblig d to turn the helpless orphan from our door. We cannot well accommodate more than three children, besides those we already number; and in view of the coming season, we denied a case, not as extreme, as we may expect.

Our subscription list continues very small Some of the reverend clergy have kindly responded to our call; and their collections have greatly assisted in enabling us to meet our ex-To whom can we generous friends; and doubtless there are those around us whose attention has not been called to this house of the destitute and orphan child, who be willing to uid us, in enlarging our building. Are there not those who will pledge themselves in this incomparable charity? However thrilling others may be in their appeals, none can exceed, few compare, with helpless childhood. our community, increasing in numbers, and grow-ing in wealth, will not permit the orphan child to be cast upon the world, exposed to the snares, temptations, and pitfalls of vice. We urge the citizens to visit the institution. To see bright and happy faces there, will be a more powerful argument than anything we can offer.

We have thirty-nine girls and twenty three boys. Fifteen children have been received; and six returned by request to their friends, or placed in suitable situations; one having been adopted. We have a matron, a teacher, an assistant seamstress living in the family, and a person who comes one day in each week to assist in the washing. The larger girls assist in the work of to occur about March 25th.

the family; the boys are made useful in various ways. All are taught to read and write, and in-

structed in the Scriptures.

Six premiums were awarded to six of our or-

phan girls for work done, one also to the matron for work exhibited at the National Fair. We return our thanks to Dr. Natro for medicines, when required—to br. Palmer for attendance, when called upon—to the Rev. Mr. Eckard for visiting the Asylum once a week, and instructing the children in the Scriptures. It would give us great pleasure if the ministers of the Gospel would nore frequently visit our institution; much good

we believe might be done.
We return our sincere thanks to Mr. Lemuel Middleton for ice left at the Asylum for six conths. from May to November

From collection in Trinity Church \$261 41 From Church of the Ascension Under our list of donations may be seen acknowledged "Fifty Lollars from a stranger," a friend of the destitute. Though to us unknown, the record is on high. We thank thee for thy gift. No premium so sure as that laid up in Heaven. Of the many who visit our city from the fill our halls of business, our haunts of pleasure, are there not some who, ful-lowing the example of the "Strangers" will aid

us in extending our sphere of usefulness, and gathering in the little helpless, homeless orphan It has become our painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. Bomford, some years since First Directress of this Institution, an active and devoted friend to the orphan cause. She has passed away to that spirit land to enter, we trust, on the Rest that remaineth to the people of God." Peace to her ashes.

Six hundred and forty-eight garments have

been made during the year.

The Treasurer's Report, with the donations and subscriptions, will appear in pamphlet form. Received during the year \$4.131 37 Expended do 4,131 37
For board of children 75 00 Debts remaining.....

The Board of Managers will be happy to receive donations or subscriptions from citizens or strangers, and the Rev. clergy are requested to take up collections in their churches

Mrs. Hawley, First Directrers. Mrs. Henderson, Second Directress. Miss A. C. Smith, Treasurer. Mrs. R. S. Coxe, Secretary. Mrs. Washington, Miss Gilliss, Mrs. Ratcliff Mrs. W. J. Hodge, Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Com. Shu bric, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Pleasants Mrs. Eckard, Mrs. Philips Lee, Miss Dayton, Mrs

S. Stone.

By order of the Board,
SUSAN R. COXE, Secretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. We extract from our files, by the Atlantic, the following interesting foreign items of news:

FROM THE CRIMEA. A correspondent of the London Times, under date of Constantinople, December 14th, writes as

follows: As the French have retired in the presence of winter, the enemy have thrown forward their advanced posts at Koluluz and Markoul to the northeast, and from Aitodor and Ozembash to the north of Baidar. Sunday morning was dark and drizzly, and the previous night had been wet and stormy. The Russians, with their usual feline ptitude for surprises, crept round the little village n upon the small party of French which occupied t. For a time the surprise was complete; but our gallant allies soon got together, and at the point of the bayonet, after a smart fusillade, drove out the enemy, who had many horsemen with

"In the pursuit of the Cossacks our allies man aged to capture some 40 horses, for these gentry fled by a road which in old times was good enough for a run, but they were astonished to find their selves stopped by a deep scarp at a pretty spot where a wall of rock closed the road at the right hand side, and a precipice formed the left-hand boundary, so they had nothing for it but to dismount and scramble across, leaving their horses, accourrements, and all to their late. General Pelissier, in his despatch, adds:

At the same time that the Russians attacked Baga and Ourkust, 200 infantry and about 150 Cossacks, descending by the Caden-Ota road, ttempted a diversion on the left of Ourkust ; but they found two companies of the 7th Chassieurs-a-pied to stop their advance, and, after two or three a-pisd to stop their advance, sho, and the property of the system of the "The Russians left in our hands 100 killed.

vounded, or prisoners. The number of the latter is 28; that of the wounded taken to our au bulan ces is 17, two of whom are officers. norning 80 killed had been burned, and a search was going on for those that might have fallen among the brushwood. "Our loss, even including the 12 men of the outpost that was surrounded, and four Chasseurs

l'Afrique, captured between Banga and Ourkest, s much less than that of the enemy. had two men killed and 11 wounded, one of whom

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss Nightingale continues at Scutari, and prooses dividing her time all this winter between that lace and the Crimen. A high mass was performed on board the French

flagship in the Black sea, for the repose of the oul of Admiral Brust.

An Odessa letter mentions that the fortifications of Nicolaieff are completed. General Tod eber was at Odessa. So large is the influx of strangers into the Crimea that \$0,000 persons are said to be at this moment at Simpheropol. Dr. Huffangle, American Consul General for

he East, was at Renktoi, December 11. General Luders has again taken un his quarters n Odessa, and recently gave a ball to celebrate out of a family of twelve-with Colonel

he nuptials of his daughter-the only surviving Weimarn.

In the early part of the present year the Russian overnment ordered that all persons who came to inland from Sweden must remain there till the end of summer. A new order is now proand foreigners who henceforth visit Finland must remain there till the end of the war. RUSSIA.

The following is published in the English papers:—"A telegraph despatch from Berlin re-ates an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Russia and the United States have concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, in case war should break out between Britain and America, but another version is that the agreement merely reates to the purchase of ships of war.

The following is a paragraph in the Vienna Austrian Gazette: "There is a good deal of talk in the military circles of a treaty having recently been concluded between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Washington, in which they bind them-selves to lend each other effective assistance in the event of war breaking out between the United States and the Western Powers. It is further said, and with greater probability, that Russia is negotiating with the United States for 45 or 50 ships of war.

The Queen has appointed William Miller, now her Majesty's Consul General in the Sandwich Islands and other islands in the Pacific ocean, to be her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul Ger eral in the Sandwich Islands and their dependen-

Mr. Laird, the shipbuilder of Liverpool, has reeived an order from the British Government to ouild fourteen gunboats, ten of the class of ons and 106 feet Jong, and four 112 tons and 100 eet long. The London and Westminster Bank has sus-

ained a loss of about £3,000 through the defalcaion of one of their clerks, who has been about wenty years in the service of the company.
The report of the Highland Society to the Board of Trade, on the crops in Scotland, just published,

will strengthen the opinion that, while there is ground for prudence and economy, there is none o apprehend anything like scarcity or famine. The total strength of the army in Ireland, in s 32,340 men, of which 9,376 are stationed in the Dubha district.

FRANCE.

The late building of the Paris Exposition is prosed to be turned into a hippodi tween 1,500 and 2,000 persons, have received so many orders from Turkey, Egypt, Naples. &c., and from the interior, that six years would be required to complete them.

A grand council of war is to held at Paris of all

generals who have returned from the Crimea. Pelissier approves of it, and the Duke of Cam-

bridge and Gen. Marmora will be present. The accouchment of the Empress is expected

The American captains frequenting the port of Havre have sent a supplication to the Emperor to grant more extended facilities for translation and

maritime agencies at that port. SPAIN.

The decimal system was to have come into operation in all the custom houses of Spain on the 1st of January.

ITALY.

Piedmontese papers relate the death of Count Charles Berando de Pralormo, ex-Minister, who died last week at Turin, after a short illness.

Naples prohibits the export of biscuit and maccaroni after the 31st of December.

AUSTRALIA. Sydney papers of September 15tl have arrived.

The late gold escort brought down 1, 38 ounces. Rumors were circulated in Sydney on the 15th of September, of the discovery of rich diggings at Oakley Creek, in the Turon.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The steamship Ericsson arrived this evening. She left Have on the 30th, and brings Paris papers of the 29th ultimo.

Galignani's Messenger says that the Predmontese Government is preparing additional forces for the new campa gn. The Minister of War had given orders for a corps of ten thousand men, to be got

The reported retrograde movement of Omer Pacha on the Redoubt Kale is confirmed.

A quarrel had occurred at Kertsch between some of the Angio-Ottoman and regular Turkish ome of the Angio-Ottoman and regular Turkish troops, but had been put down.

On the Paris Bourse on the 28th a sudden raily took place on the report that a truce for three months had been agreed upon.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. The steamship Northern Light, Captain E. L. Pinklepaugh, arrived at New York on Saturday evening, from San Juan via Key West, with 313 passengers, and California dates to December 20. From Nicaragua and the Isthmus.

ARRIVAL OF THE POTOMAC. The arrival of a United States ship of war at San Juan is a rara avis. On the 21st, however, the monotony was at length broken, the frigate Potomac. Captain Powell, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Paulding, having dropped anchor in the harbor, the customary salute passed between her and H. B. M. brig Espiegle, upon the former entering the port, on Thursday H. B. M. brig Arab having arrived from Bluefields, also on the following morning exchangeed salutes with the Potemac. The precise object of the commission of Com Paulding has not transpired, but doubtless has reference to the present state of affairs in Nicaragua, despatches having been transmitted to the American Minister in Granada immediately upon the arrival of the Potomac.

THREATENED ATTACK ON THE TRANSIT COM-PANY'S PROPERTY.

We learn last week a body of some sixty men, led on by Roman Rivas, had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapids, and threatened to take the steamer of the Transit Company and the property

of the passengers.

The agent, Mr. Hutchison, called on Commodore Paulding for the protection of the lives and property of the Americans, and Captain Powell, of the Potomac, was sent with a gig of the seip and an armed crew, who proceeded up the river; and as soon as the insurgents saw them coming they took to their feels and fled. Colonel Horns by was despatched from this place on Monday night, with a strong force to repel any attack, and

rotect the property and fort at Castilla. We learn that the United States steamer Masachusetts. Commander Swartwout, was at Sen Juan del Sur last week, and that the Independence, the flag ship of the Pacific squadron, is daily expected at that port.—El Nicaraugense.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The transit route is perfectly healthy, no sickess having occurred among the passenser, although they were obliged to remain at San Juan del Norte two days and eight hours, owing to the letention of the Northern Light in New York by the United States officials. The officers sent out in her to examine her coal bunkers for "arms, ammunition, and munitions of war," discovered none, and returned to New York satisfied that there were none on board. In Nicaragua everything is improving under the

dministration of Rivas. The governments of San Salvader and Honduras have sent letters of recognition to the new govern-ment, and the Minister from Honguras is reported o he on his way to Granada. Waiker is receiving accessions to his forces continually, two hundred men having joined him

recently.

Granada is rapidly assuming the appearance of Colonel Kinney is still at San Juan del Norte

A large number of his men have joined Walker The Northern Light left in the harbor of San Juan, January 4, United States frigate Potomac, Com. Paulding; United States steam sloop Fullon; H. B. M. brig Arab, Captain Ogle; H. B. M. brig Espeigle, Captain Lambert; R. N. steamer Solent, Captain Jellicoe; and American brigantine Oliver The American steamer Osprey arrived December

30, and left January 1. FROM CALIFORNIA.

There is no news of importance in California The mines are yielding more abun lantly than ever, and several new ones have been opened. Miners are leaving the river leads and directing their efforts to getting out the gold from the dirt collected during the dry season. The excitement produced by the discovery of gold in immense quan-

tities in Table Mountain is unabated.
Since the arrival of the late steamer from Nicaragua, Col. Kewen, who returned from the seat of war, has been actively engaged, as agent of the fillibusters, in providing reinforcements and supplies for General Walker, but with what success has not transpired He has been negotiating the purchase of the steamer Republic.

The United States surveying steamer Active

and the Pacific mail steamship Panama, which was chartered for the purpose, have taken their departure for Oregon, freighted with ordnince stores and other supplies for the amy under Gen. Wool It is understood that they will be used by the General on their arrival in the manner best calculated to promote the interest of the campaign Authentic reports from the Colorado river contradict the previous rumors of a threatened rising of the Indians in that quarter. Colonel Washing-

ton's surveying party had suffered severely iro

want of water on the plains, and 'had lost several

mules, but had received no hostile demonstration from the Indians.

The steamer Senator, which arrived from San Diego on the night of the 10th inst., brought news of another reported filibustering expedition in Lower California. Despatches were forwarded by the commander of the Mexican frontier to Capt Burton, stating that he had received an express from Gov. Bl nearte, stating that 500 fillibusters. under the command of Capt. Zerman, had landed at Cape St. Lucas with the intention of taking the country. Despatches were sent to Captain Bur-ton from Blancarte, addressed to Gen. Wool, and

have been forwarded to him. Later news informs us that the expedition was in the barque Archibald Gracie which left on the 10th of October for Acapulco, having been pur-chased by the agents of General Alvarez, and con-verted into a Mexican coaster. It seems that since Alvarez has got into power he has denied the contract. On the 18th of November the barque put into La Paz, and was seized and taken to Mazatlan.

Indian Troubles in Oregon-Great Fight. A battle has been fought by the gallant volurteers of Oregon, under command of Lieutenaut Colonel Kelly near Whitman's Station. The Indinns have been badly beaten. Captain Benneit and others fell in leading their gallant charge. Pee-Peu Moxmox, the great head chief has been killed together with a large number of his war-

Killed-Capt. Bennett, Co. F; Lieut. J. M. Barrow, Co. H: Private Simon L. Van Hageriman. Mortally Wounded, since dead—Private Kelso, Co. A; Henry Crow. Co. H. Mortally Wounded, still alive Caspar Snook, Co. H; Joseph Sturdivant, Co. B; Jesse Fleming,

Dangerously Wounded-Co. H; Capt. Laytor Privates T. J. Payne, Nathan Fray and Frank Crabtree; J. B. Gervals, Co. K.

Severely Wounded—Captain Wilson, Co. A;
Captain Munson, Co. I; Sergeant Major Isaac
Miller, Co. H; Private G. W. Smith, Co. B.
Slightly Wounded—Private F. Duval, Co. A;
A. M. Abington, Co. H. The father of General Tom Thumb, Mr.

Stratton, who resided near Eridgeport, Conn, died on Friday evening. His mind had been disordered. It is understood that he had acquired a fortune by the exhibition of the little general, which will now be divided between the widow, the renowned dwarf, and his two married sisters.